Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2000

Event ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	111	100
Transportation incidents	16 9	14 8
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	6	5
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in	7	6
roadway Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in	4	4
parking lot or non-road area	3	3
Assaults and violent acts	58	52
Homicides	47	42
Shooting	41 4	37 4
Stabbing Suicide, self-inflicted injury	11	10
Contact with objects and equipment	8	7
Struck by object	3	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects Caught in running equipment or machinery	3 3	3
Falls	18	16
Fall to lower level Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	18 3	16 3
Fall from roof	4	4
Fall from roof edge	3	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	6	5
Exposure to harmful substances or environments Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic	4	4
substances	4	4
Inhalation of substance	3	3
Fires and explosions	6	5
Firesunintended or uncontrolled	6	5
Fire in residence, building, or other structure	6	5

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected characteristics, 2000

Worker characteristics	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	111	100
Employee status		
Wage and salary workers ¹	99 12	89 11
Sex		
Men	104 7	94 6
Age		
Under 20 years	3 6 25 39 27 9	3 5 23 35 24 8
Race		
White	31 21 39 19	28 19 35 17

¹ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

 $^{^2}$ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships. NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, 2000

Occupation ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	111	100
Managerial and professional specialty	16	14
Executive, administrative, and		
managerial	11	10
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	5	_
Professional specialty	5 5	5 5
Tolessional specialty	3]
Technical, sales, and administrative support	16	14
Sales occupations	14	13
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	5	5
Sales workers, retail and personal services	9	8
Cashiers	8	7
Camilea acquiretions	10	40
Service occupations Protective service occupations	13 6	12 5
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	3
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	3
Guards, including supervisors	3	3
Guards and police, except public service	3	3
Service occupations, except protective and		
household	7	6
Cleaning and building service occupations, except		
household	4	4
Janitors and cleaners	3	3
Precision production, craft, and repair	20	18
Mechanics and repairers	6	5
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	6	5
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics,		
repairers	4	4
Construction trades	14	13
Construction trades, except supervisors	12	11
Carpenters and apprentices	4	4
Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters, and	0	
apprentices	3	3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	46	41
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	21
Motor vehicle operators	23	21
Truck drivers	7	6
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	13	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21	19
Construction laborers	13	12
Freight, stock, and material handlers	3	3
Laborers, except construction	3	3

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,$ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the

Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, 2000

Industry ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	111	100
Private industry	106	95
Construction General building contractors Residential building construction Special trade contractors Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work Miscellaneous special trade contractors	30 5 3 22 4 3 10	27 5 3 20 4 3 9
Special trade contractors, n.e.c	7 4	6
Transportation and public utilities Local and interurban passenger transportation Taxicabs Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air	23 15 12 3 3	21 14 11 3 3
Retail trade Food stores Grocery stores Eating and drinking places Eating places Drinking places	27 12 11 11 8 3	24 11 10 10 7 3
Finance, insurance, and real estate Real estate Real estate operators and lessors Apartment building operators	4 3 3 3	4 3 3 3
Services Automotive repair, services, and parking Automotive repair shops	17 6 4	15 5 4
Government	5	5

Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries